THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1830. NO. 15.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4.	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
2d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d. & 12d. nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d. 16d. 9d. & 8d. nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6 cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.
BARNETTS & SHORB.
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood street, about sixty-five feet, and extending back to this Front street about one hundred and five feet on which are erected one two story brick house one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a one building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by Jnes Croesan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second street formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situate on Third street, between Market and Wood sts, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street thirty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one brick building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the commodation of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay's Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles Lolz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pernd, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

LEADEN PIPE

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and line the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHRIFF.

Nov. 22, 1828.—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Bl'rsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze and Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

Sept. 17.—tf N. HOLMES, No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 25—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 135 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—*Also*, SOVEREIGNS, GUINEAS, NAPOLEONS, DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD—for which the highest price will be given. GEO. A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 22, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale two adjoining lots in the town of Fallston, at the lower falls of Big Beaver, extending more than two hundred feet along the Beaver Creek, and running back to the hill in the rear of the town, embracing a valuable stratum of stone coal, the whole breadth of the lots. There are erected on them a Saw Mill, two Frame Dwelling Houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop, with a tilt-hammer and fixtures complete; all of which are now occupied, and profitably employed. Ten Shares of Water, being *one tenth of the whole water power at the Lower Falls*, will be sold with the above property, if desired, or any portion thereof. Terms of sale will be liberal.

TOWNSEND, BAIRD & Co.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1830—4w.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE TOKEN, embellished with splendid engravings; and the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, with 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first artists; for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. Oct. 26.

TAN-YARD FOR SALE.

CONTINUED ill health induces the subscriber to offer for sale his Tan-Yard, in the borough of New Lisbon, Ohio. This establishment is advantageously situated in the central part of said town, enjoying every facility of ingress and egress, being bounded 120 feet on Chestnut street, 60 feet on Jefferson, and 180 feet on an alley.—The improvements consist of a two story brick beam and handling house, 48 by 28 feet, a large and convenient frame mill and bark house, and 34 vats, with ample room for enlargement to any extent required. The yard is supplied with a constant stream of over-head spring water, and altogether in the best possible condition, the whole having been built within two years, in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials.

When the rising importance of the town is considered, the fertility of the surrounding country, the rapid increase of an already dense population, in connexion with the abundance and moderate price of bark, it justifies the belief that few opportunities of the kind present themselves, wherein a man of enterprize could invest a moderate capital with better prospects of success.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, and judge for themselves. The price will be very low, and the payments made to suit the purchaser. The Stock in Trade, or such part thereof as most desirable to the purchaser, will be sold with the yard. Dry Goods, or a small Farm (well improved) in this county, would be taken in part payment.

Communications on the subject, by mail or otherwise, will meet with immediate attention.

D. HOSTETTER.

New Lisbon, October 12—wtf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1y

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO FRENCH STUDENTS.—The subscribers have lately received the following French Elementary Works, which are the Standard and School Books in Philadelphia, and, for correctness of print, are superior to all others:—

Bolmar's Genders of French Nouns,
Bolmar's Telemachus,
Bolmar's Key to Telemachus,
Bolmar's Perrin's French Fables, and
Key to do. do. do.
Bolmar's French Phrases, for assisting students to acquire a knowledge of French Conversation and Pronunciation.

ALSO,

A New Pronouncing French Primer,
Recueil Choisi,
Le Traducteur Francois,
Elements of French Conversation,
Nugent's French Dictionary.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., *Booksellers,*
November 5—4t. 95 Market street.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars: for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS: also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street.

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

RENWICK'S *Treatise on the Steam Engine.* A further supply just received and for sale by
HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
November 2.—2t.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh have this day declared a dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Bank of Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1830.—3t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association,
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.

DISCOURSES on Various Subjects, relative to the Attributes of God, and His Works in Creation, Providence, and Grace. By Dr. Adam Clarke. 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT GREECE, its Colonies and Conquests, from the Earliest Accounts till the Division of the Macedonian Empire in the East. By John Gillies, L. L. D. In one large octavo volume.

HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE, from its Earliest Period to the Augustan Age. By John Dunlop, author of the History of Fiction.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Nov. 5, 1830. *Booksellers, 95 Market Street.*

WORTHY THE ATTENTION
OF
LOTTERY ADVENTURERS.

TO-MORROW, the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. Twenty for 1830, will be drawn.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

$30,000—$20,000—$10,000—Fifty of $1,000—Fifty of $500.

☞ GRAND TOTAL, 366,080 DOLLARS.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of $10.

For sale until Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. A great variety of Tickets on hand at the *Prize Selling Office.* Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Nov. 5, 1830.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Poetry.

THE POLITICAL RAINBOW.

The triple die is in the sky,
Where it outshines the sun,
It tells--O blessed Liberty!
It tells that thou art won.
Yes, France is free, and we may stand
At least upon one lovely land
No tyrant breathes upon—
And earth behold one beauteous child,
By foul oppression undefiled.

And man, the giant hope of old
Once more may entertain;
And human hearts, of mightiest mould,
No longer beat in vain;
To lift the hand, to raise the voice,
The song—to bid the world rejoice—
This—this is ours again—
For freedom wakes to second birth
The buried feelings of the earth.

Lo! while that symbol in the air,
Seems beckoning to the free,
How the dense fogs of man's despair,
At once disperse and flee!
Let those who, sunk in Slavery's swamps—
Who, stifled by her noisome damps,
Are cold as cold can be—
Look up, and hail the heat and light
Which dashes o'er their Polar night.

AFFECTATIONS.

Said Ann to her mother, attempting to pout,
"That impudent man I detest!
I can't show my face within doors or without,
But I meet the full gaze of that pest.

"Don't you think, my dear ma, that a few hours ago,
After passing him, (would you believe it?)
He turned himself round and stared at me so,
So steadily none can conceive it."

"Be cautious my child---there is company here---
And you may for imprudence be blamed;
Who told you of his impertinence, dear?"
"Why I saw it, and was so ashamed."

"Beware affectation, and vanity too,"
The mother replied with a smile---
"When you saw him so steadily looking at you,
Pray where did you look all the while?"

Foreign News.

From the New York American, Nov. 4.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Silas Richards, Liverpool packet, we have London dates to the 26th September, and Liverpool of 27th.

The Continent is disturbed by revolutions and rumors of revolutions, even to distant Russia, where, according to a publication in the Paris Messager des Chambres of 22d September, (which, however, that paper itself discredits,) the imperial Guard in St. Petersburgh had mutinied, and 2000 lives were lost. We attach no credit to this story; but the propagation of this and similar accounts, and the avidity with which they are received and circulated, prove a very unsettled condition of the public mind. In Saxony, however, there really had been a revolution, and the King had abdicated. This makes the third sovereign who in the course of a few weeks has relinquished, because he could not hold his throne.

In France, in spite of complaints in the papers, and occasional breakings out in the Chamber of Deputies, we still think order will be preserved. The funds were alternating a good deal; the three per cents having been as low as 63 on one day, and in the course of the two next days, they rose to 68 16. Much of this fluctuation is ascribed to stockjobbing—the notorious Ouvrard and others having, as it is said, leagued together in order to depress the stocks, that they might invest largely for a rise. It cannot be doubted, however, that the uncertainty of the political horizon had its influence.

Prussia and Spain! had both, according to the Paris Constitutionnel of 18th September, acknowledged Louis Philip; and the recognition of Russia was daily and confidently expected. General Clausel had assumed the command of the army of Algiers, and to judge by the proclamation he issued on the occasion, it would seem certainly the intention of France to retain her African conquests. "The intention," says the document, "of the King of the French is to insure forever the happiness of the people" whom his arms have delivered. This does not look like temporary occupation of a subdued region.

Admiral Duperre had returned to Toulon. M. de Bourmont still remained in Africa, whence it is supposed he meant to go to Italy. From the period of receiving intelligence of Charles X's abdication till he was superseded by General Clausel, M. de Bourmont had commanded for the Duke of Bordeaux, under the name of Henry V.

By an order of the day from Lafayette, it was notified to the National Guard that the Heir apparent, the Duke of Orleans, had enrolled himself as a cannoneer, in the National Guard·

By accounts from Belgrade it will be seen that the Grand Vizier had treacherously massacred the Albanian chiefs, whom he had inveigled into his power.—We do not much lament their fate, for they meant to sell themselves and their country to the Turk; but all must abhor the treachery of the bloody deed.

Affairs in the Netherlands were assuming a more hostile aspect. Brussels was dissatisfied with the King's speech to the States General, and had recalled its deputies. Prince Frederick, meantime, was advancing upon Brussels at the head of an army, and had issued his proclamation declaring amnesty and oblivion to all except certain "foreigners," who it alleges were fomenting disturbances. From the extracts we publish, it will be seen, that the country, generally, was much agitated.—The States General had made no reply, as yet, to the King's speech.—From the manner in which they are constituted, they move slowly, too slowly for such a conjuncture. The latest advices speak of hostilities having actually commenced.

The price of grain and flour had advanced in England, although the chief crops there had been harvested in good order and of an average quantity. In France it was thought the crop of grain was deficient.

From the Messager des Chambres.

Reported insurrection in Russia.—The account of a military insurrection at St. Petersburgh has been spread on the faith of a letter from Frankfort, of the 15th inst.; but no date is given of this extraordinary event, which, if well founded, cannot have taken place till subsequent to the 4th of September, the date of the last letters received at Paris.

The insurrection is said to have broken out amongst the regiments of the Imperial Guard, which had recently returned from the war of Turkey, and in consequence of a discontent which manifested itself amongst them, respecting the refusal of the rewards that had been promised to them. It is stated that 20,000 men had been killed or wounded during this insurrection—a number which evidently bears the mark of exaggeration; but nothing is said of its political effects, or of the person of the Emperor.

This account is probably a forged one. However, it is to be remarked, nevertheless, that at the time of the insurrection breaking out, after the death of the Emperor Alexander, the first notice of that commotion arrived by way of Frankfort, and with great celerity.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Namur, September 16.—Namur has been declared in a state of siege; all the gates of the city are shut; young persons returning from the promenade have told me that the officer of the guard at the tron had told them, that if to-morrow they were not furnished with passports, they could not enter the gates again.

General Van Geen, accompanied with four gendarmes, went to the barracks, and arrested an old French officer on half pay, of Namur, enjoying a pension from the French Government. This officer has medals, is old, is a very peaceable man, and we cannot imagine why he has been arrested and conducted to the citadel. His name is M. Naline.

At this moment (7 A.M.) they are paying a visit to the office of the Courier de la Sambre; it is a perfectly military and illegal visit, for the Judge of Instruction has no cognisance of it. They are now occupied in forming bodies of the militia; that they may disperse the crowds collected in consequence of this visitation. One of the bodies has been hissed by the people. Some persons who were at the Palace of Justice, and whom the gendarmes have sent away, have made complaint of this.

Last night they brought down some artillery from the castle, to fortify the ramparts.

Liege, September 17.—The calm which reigned yesterday during the morning has not been troubled for an instant during the evening or the night.

Late events have only served to unite and strengthen the Burgher Guards. The separation of Holland, submitted to save financial and commercial conditions, and constitutional and other amelioration, which will be the result of it, is now the wish of all those who seek for the general good of the country. No shadow of opposition, Liberal, Catholic, or other, can have (so long as this hope is not taken from us) more pressing interest. No one, consequently, can desire any thing at this moment but the maintenance of perfect harmony, which fortunately shall not be disturbed.

Maestrict, September 17.—We hope that the proposition to be made by the commission will have for result the causing the Dutch troops to return to their former cantonments, and thus Brussels, Liege, and Louvian will be restored to civil life, waiting until the projected separation be definitively pronounced. We are informed that a petition against the separation of the north and south is circulated in this city. The best proof that the authors of this petition are convinced that they misrepresent the opinion of the majority as to the wish they express, is, that they envelop the work in the most profound mystery.

Louvain, Sept. 17.—As soon as the news reached Louvain by the journals of the 17th, of the measures taken at Brussels to acquaint the Deputies of our provinces to the Hague of the impression produced by the discourse and the message of the 13th, an address was drawn up with all possible despatch, praying the separation of the Belgic and United Provinces.

It is said that a parliamentarian has been sent by the Burgher Guard of Louvain to the commander of the troops stationed at Campenhout, with the intent of putting a stop to the difficulties which are found in communications. We expect the return of the parliamentarian with impatience.

Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, to the inhabitants of Brussels.—A Proclamation.

Brussellois:—The King, our August Father, is engaged, in concert with the Representatives of the Nation, and in the only way which is compatible with their oaths, in examining attentively the wishes which have proceeded from among you.

Public order is, however, certainly disturbed within yourselves, and whilst with a zeal and an activity worthy of the greatest praise, you watch over the defence of public and private property, a small number of factious persons concealed among you, excite the populace to pillage, the people to revolt, and the army to dishonor. The Royal intentions are misrepresented, the authorities are deprived of power, and liberty is oppressed.

Conformable with the Orders of the King, we come to apply the true and efficacious remedy to this state of things, which ruins your city, and renders more and more distant the possibility of the residence of the monarch and the heir presumptive among you—the re-establishment of legal order.

The National Legions are about to enter within your walls in the name of the laws, and at the request of your best citizens, to relieve them of a painful service, and afford them aid and protection.

The officers and soldiers united under the standard of honor, and of the country, are your fellow citizens, your friends, your brothers. They bring no reactions—no vengeance—but order and repose. A generous oblivion will cover the faults and irregular proceedings which circumstances have produced.

The principal authors of acts too criminal to hope for escape from the severity of the laws—foreigners, who, abusing hospitality, have organized disorder among you, will be alone, and justly punished. Their cause has nothing in common with yours.

We have, in consequence, ordained, and do ordain as follows, in virtue of the powers confided to us:

Article 1. The National troops will re-enter Brussels.

2. Every obstacle to their march is to be removed by the municipal authority, the city guard, the commission of safety, and all the good inhabitants.

3. The post of the city guards shall be given up to the National Troops. We will arrange subsequently as to the mode of service of the guard.

4. All armed individuals, strangers to the city, shall retire without arms to their homes. Every armed body, belonging to other communes, is invited to retire, and if necessary will be dispersed by force.

5. The colors adopted by a portion of the city guards, as marks of distinction, are put down We reserve to ourselves to fix the rallying sign, which they will be authorized to bear.

6. The Municipal Administration, the Committee of Safety, and Council and Chiefs of the City Guard, will see to the execution of the preceding Articles as far as they are concerned, as well as for the maintenance of order, until the troops shall have effected their entry.

7. The members of these bodies are declared personally responsible for all resistance to the public force, as well as for the illegal employment of the public or municipal money, or arms and ammunition.

8. The garrison shall be, with all possible expedition, barracked and encamped, so as not to be at the charge of the inhabitants, and will observe the strictest discipline. All resistance shall be repelled by force, and the individuals guilty of resistance, who shall be taken, will be handed over to the proper judge, to be prosecuted criminally.

From our head quarters at Antwerp, September 21, 1830. FREDERICK,
Prince of the Netherlands.

Liege, September 18.—The greatest tranquillity has prevailed here during the night. The City Guard continue to do duty with the greatest zeal.

General Van Zeen has issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of this city, in which he informs them that he hoped to spare the peaceable citizens the inconveniences of the measure which he had long been authorized to take, but had delayed, viz: declaring the place in a state of siege, but that he had just received orders from the War Office to delay it no longer.

Brussels, Sept. 21.—For the last hour the drums have been beating to arms, and the tocsin sounding. The advanced posts of the Royal troops are at our gates, and a sharp fire of musketry has commenced. The disorder is frightful. The people's minds are exasperated. Six hundred of the Burgher Guard have been disarmed by the populace. Part of these Guards have joined the people. Every body is hiding his valuables. The women and children are leaving the city, which is unpaved and barricaded. How will this end?

London, Sept. 25, (evening.)—Up to the time of our going to press, there had been no arrival at the foreign office, or elsewhere from Brussels; and we learn from Calais that there had been no intercourse between that town and Brussels for two days. We suspect, therefore, that the troops of the King of the Netherlands were not allowed to enter the city without resistance, and that a serious encounter had taken place between them and the populace.—*Courier.*

Revolution in Saxony, and abdication of King Maximilian.

London, Sept. 23.—Private letters from Leipsic of the 10th state, that accounts had been received there of serious disturbances at Dresden. The Sovereign of Saxony is another exceedingly fitting inmate for the Royal retreat of Lulworth. He took it into his head lately, to abjure the faith of which his family had been such gallant and zealous defenders, and to turn Roman Catholic; and not content with his own conversion, he must needs prevail on his people to be converted also.—Such conduct, in the year 1830, is more deserving of pity than of censure. The people of Leipsic spurned the foolish and impudent attempt to deprive them of the noblest liberty that man can own: but the inhabitants of Dresden, it seems, were not content with merely repelling the efforts of the royal bigot—they attacked the Guards on which he relied, and cast them and him out of their Protestant City.

Saxony.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 16th instant announces that the King had appointed his Royal Highness Prince Frederick joint Regent of the kingdom. This fact is looked upon as synonymous with an abdication. The *Courier* of Wednesday evening says,—"The Hamburgh papers which arrived this morning, announce the abdication of the King of Saxony. The news is not official, but the appointment of a Regency renders it highly probable. Something of this kind was indeed to have been expected; and as tranquillity seems to have been restored, we trust the government and the people will henceforward proceed in harmony. The King of Saxony has, we fear, for some time past, lost the affections of his subjects, through the influence of the priesthood, and his inclinations have tended rather to the quiet retirement of the convent, than the bustle and dignity which surround the throne.

Hamburgh, September 17th.—Our city has returned to its usual state of order and sobriety, and every one seems to have forgotten the laws of last week, except the poor devils whose misfortune it is to be suspected of having had a hand in the pie. As every species of legal proceeding is here carried on in the most secret and mysterious manner possible, it is impossible to say how many among the five or six score of suspected individuals have been arrested without any cause or provocation whatsoever; but that a very considerable portion are quite innocent I have no doubt. In the meantime they are very quietly locked up for the present, and many will, no doubt, be still in durance vile this day month, for investigations in Germany are proverbially dilatory. As an instance I may mention, that a woman in Bremen has been in prison for nearly three years, under accusation of poisoning three or four of her husbands. Her case excited interest throughout all Europe when she was at first arrested, but at present seems to have been forgotten, so that her trial and execution, if they ever take place, will have all the charms of novelty to recommend them. These are trifling imperfections in our laws, it must be confessed; but then how charming it is to be the citizen of a free republic!

In other places, however, matters do not seem to have been brought into order so easily as here. In Dresden, the King has been virtually dethroned, having been reduced to the necessity of admitting Prince Frederick Augustus, the favorite of the popular party, to share with him the cares of royalty.

But it is in Brunswick that matters have gone on in the gayest style. The Duke is gone away, nobody knows whither, and his younger brother has assumed the Government of the Principality. It is supposed that the Duke has gone to England, as it will be in London that the difference between himself and his subjects must be settled by the King, as King of Hanover. For upon Prussia and Hanover (and chiefly upon the latter) it will depend to decide what measures are rendered necessary by the present state of Brunswick.

Ninove, September 15.—A hundred hussars were at Herembodegem, about half a league from Alost, and entered our city on Monday morning at eight o'clock. On all sides were heard the cries of "Our city is tranquil, we want no soldiers here. The first who is billeted in my house shall be killed." To preserve tranquillity, the commandant gave an order to one half of the troops to go to Grammount, the other to encamp outside the city of Ninove.

Aeth, September 15.—The people were in commotion, but no tumult ensued.

Luxemburgh, September 13.—The administrative influence is destroyed: the Belgian insurrection every where finds the most lively sympathy. The Luxemburgians propose to send an address to the Second Chamber to adhere to the principles of the separation of Belgium from Holland, and to ask that the relations of the Grand Duchy with the German Confederation be regulated by public acts, and that the conventions made with the Diet be conveyed to the knowledge of the States General.

Houffalize, (Grand Duchy,) September 14.—The Brabancon tri-colors were displayed at two o'clock this afternoon on the steeple of the church, in the presence of the entire populace, and in the midst of incessant cries of "Vive la liberte," "Vivent les Belges."

Our city will never cease to aid the brave Belgians.

The Paris papers of Sunday, and the Messager des Chambres, dated Monday, arrived this morning. The contents are not of great importance. In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday two projects of law were submitted—one for reducing the import duties on the admission of Foreign Corn in consequence of the failure of the harvest in some districts; and the other for making Government advances of money, to the extent of sixty millions of francs, to assist commerce in the large towns of the kingdom.—*London Courier of Sept.* 21.

The German papers which reached us this morning are quite conclusive as to the friendly disposition of the Great Powers towards the new Government of France. The Emperor of Austria seems to have mixed with the good policy which dictated his recognition of Louis Philip, a feeling of cordiality calculated to produce happy results as to the reciprocal interests of the two countries, and to strengthen the hands of the Constitutional party in France against the Republicans.—*Lon. Courier September* 21.

Algiers, September 4.—The arrival of General Clausel has inspired every one with confidence. The name of Philip I. is saluted by acclamations which are the frank expressions of the feelings of 30,000 French, now under arms. The number of men attacked by the dysentery is 1,800.

It appears by the following article from the Piedmontese Gazette, that the massacre of the Albanian Chiefs, by the Grand Vizier, was followed by a dreadful slaughter, in which, probably many hundred innocent persons were sacrificed in a blind revenge of the crime of the Vizier:—

Turin, September 11.—Letters from Ancona say, the Albanians having been invited by the Grand Vizier to come to receive their arrears of pay, at Bitoglia, were attacked and defeated by him, leaving on the field 1,600 of them and some Agas. On receiving this news, the Grand Vizier's son caused some Agas to be treacherously slain at Janina: when the insurgents heard of this, they were enraged to the highest degree, set fire to the city, and massacred the Turkish and Greek inhabitants, and lastly, the Foreigners. When the news came away, it was not yet known with which party the advantage remained.—*London Courier of September* 21.

Belgrade, September 2.—In consequence of the late events, all the towns of Albania having been deprived of their Chiefs by the dreadful massacre of the Grand Vizier, have offered to submit to him. Thus the insurrection in that province, which gave the Porte such serious alarm, may be considered as terminated at one blow.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Corinthian, of the first, from London, is below, together with the Cambria and several other ships. To the editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Standard and Gazette, we are indebted for the latest dates. By them we learn that the Dutch troops, having actually entered Brussels on the 26th of September, under false pretences, proceeded immediately to commit the greatest excesses, as will be seen by our extracts; whereupon the citizens and burgher guard rose against them, expelled them from the city, and slaughtered great numbers of them. A provisional government had been established, and the breach between Belgium and Holland now seems irreparable. Should Prussia interfere, as is apprehended, to subdue the Belgians, it would be impossible, we think, for the government of France to restrain that nation from an immediate co operation with them.

The French House of Deputies concurred, on the 26th, in the report of their Committee impeaching M. de Polignac of high treason, by a vote of 244 to 47. The case of M. de Peyronnet was next to be considered.—*N. Y. American.*

From the Courier des Pays Bas of Sept. 27.

Brussels, Sept. 27.—Our readers are informed that till further notice, the provisional Government will communicate its official news through the medium of the Courier des Pays Bas.

Victory! The hordes of brigands, who under the name of soldiers, had penetrated into our walls, have been forced to abandon them this night. The desperate engagement yesterday proved to them that it was impossible to enter Brussels in spite of its inhabitants.

Our artillery, the command of which has been since Friday confided to an experienced superior officer, yesterday made a great slaughter of our barbarous enemies. The commander has found a favorable position, from which he directed his artillery to the lower grounds of the Park, where the Dutch had taken refuge.

Our sharp shooters, more eager and more numerous than the day before, seconded the artillery with the greatest success. The firing had never been more brisk than between eleven and three o'clock in the afternoon. It was impossible for an army twice as numerous as that which we combatted to resist such attacks.

The firing continued until six o'clock as on the preceding days, but gradually abated after three o'clock. The soldiers fled successively from the only houses which they occupied towards the States General, and took refuge in the lower grounds of the Park, near the Palaces of the King and the Prince. A great number of them were killed during their retreat. Our citizens waited for them as they came out of the houses, and fired on them with muskets as they passed.

At six o'clock the fire had caught the houses in the vicinity of the palace. At the beginning of the night this fire (of which we shall give some particulars below) illuminated the whole place before the Park. The Volunteers of Charleroi, Gossilies, and other towns, who were soon joined by several Bruxellois, stationed themselves near the Hotel de Belle Vue, and thence fired on the soldiers, who still escaped from the Palaces. At length, about four o'clock in the morning, all the Dutch who had escaped the carnage of the day effected their complete retreat from the walls.

An immense crowd proceeded at day-light to the places abandoned by those cowardly incendiaries. The places presented only a vast scene of desolation and carnage. The alleys of the Park are dyed with blood, and several corpses horribly mutilated, and stripped, have been forgotten by the enemy, and lie at the foot of the passages hardly covered with a few branches of trees: fragments of iron railing and of statutes destroyed by the grape shot, lie on all the roads. The carcases of six artillery horses have been placed by the enemy as a redoubt at the park gate, opposite the staircase in the library.

The wing of the palace usually occupied by Prince Frederick, the Hotel de Belle Vue, the Coffee-House de l'Amitie, are pierced every where with musket and cannon balls; the same is the case with all the houses of the Montagne du Parc, and a great part of those in the Rue Royale.

The people, and a great number of volunteers in arms, this morning, at 7 o'clock, were all in the avenues of the Park and the adjacent street; and soldiers, either deserters or prisoners, are now in great numbers in every quarter.

M. de Hoogvorst, who was going to the palace, having appeared among the crowd, was received with huzzas and cries of Liberty forever! It is impossible to describe the intoxication of all the population, at length delivered from their barbarous invaders. The palaces, on which the standard of Brabant is hoisted, are guarded by a post of volunteers, well armed: the Commandant Don Juan d' Hulen, removed his head-quarters this day.—We are informed that measures are taken to pursue the enemy, who have already withdrawn to the distance of more than 21 leagues from the city. Two notices were posted up yesterday: one announcing that to prevent the dangers which might arise from the fall of a shell into the gas works, the gas will be drawn off. The citizens are requested to place lights in their windows, to prevent the city from being involved in darkness. (This request was complied with, and the city well lighted by the citizens.)

The other notice was to the effect, that in the present critical state of affairs, the Provisional Government was constituted as follows:—Baron Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst, Chevalier Rogier, Advocate in the Tribunal of Liege; Count Felix de Murode; Gendebien, Advocate in the Tribunal of Brussels; Sylvian de Weyer, ditto; Jolly, late officer of Engineers; Joseph Vanderlinden, Treasurer; J. Nicholay, Advocate; and F. de Coppin, Secretaries.

All these gentlemen accepted their functions.

The following has been published this morning:

"*Head Quarters, Sept.* 27, *Half past Five, A. M.*

"To the Members of the Provisional Government.—Gentlemen: The enemy, whose deplorable demoralization was doubtless completed by the warm action yesterday, has felt a longer resistance to be impossible, and has just abandoned our walls. The heroic Brussels is free! The park and all the gates are occupied by our brave men. Major Palmaert, my first aid-de-camp, is appointed Governor of the Palaces.

"The remarkable facts that have signalized this day are so numerous, and my occupations are so many, that it is not possible for me to give you all the necessary details of this glorious event. As soon as I have leisure, one of my first cares, as my dearest duties, will be to acquaint you with the services rendered by so many generous citizens, many of whom have purchased our memorable victory with their blood. One of the losses which I most regret is that of my aid-de-camp, Baron Fellner, who fell yesterday, while leading one of our detachments sword in hand to the attack of La Magdelaine, a position so dangerous and so long disputed.

An army of Tartars would not have behaved with more cruelty and brutality than the Dutch soldiers. To fire and pillage they have added rape and assassination. Many houses in the Rue Vesta and the adjacent streets are mentioned as the scenes of such excesses. Numerous detachments of prisoners and deserters increase from all quarters; they wear at their button holes the tri-colored ribbon of Brabant, and cries of "Liberty for ever!" raised as they pass, are repeated by them with enthusiasm.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the people went to the house of Mr. Fred. Meeus: in a moment the whole house was pillaged; the furniture thrown into the street and burnt. The house was then set on fire, and is now burning with great fury.—We hope it will not reach the adjoining houses.—This act of popular vengeance is ascribed to various motives. We do not know what to think of it.

"To-morrow there will be a general review of our active force. "The Commander-in-Chief,

"JUAN VAN HALEN."

Victory must not hinder us from taking measures for our security. New barricades are raising in the new Rue Royale, where three pieces of cannon are to be planted. However, when the men of the north go and relate in their marches how the Belgians have received them, we may believe that those heroes will lose a little of their warlike ardor, and that they will not again venture to appear before us. We were mistaken when we announced yesterday that the Palace of the States General was burnt; it was the houses adjoining. The fire caused by a mob, in the house of Counsellor Greindl, was immediately extinguished. The wretches who have left our city during the night, shot, before their departure, all the foreigners whom they had taken prisoners during the six days of the combat which has just ended. Several Frenchmen fell victims to their rage.

From the Journal du Gard, of Sept. 29th, published at Ghent.

NOTICE.—The Counsellor of State, Governor of East Flanders, gives notice that he has received early this morning the following news, dated at the head quarters at Deighem, near Brussels, the 27th instant:

"The National Troops have quitted Brussels to take another position. The head quarters are at Deighem. The movement was effected at day-break, without the loss of a single man."

By the communication of this news, the Governor hopes that the inhabitants of his province will not give credit to any other news which might tend to excite alarm. He expects that they will continue to assist him in the efforts which he will continue to make to maintain order and tranquillity, and thus preserve them from the misfortunes which afflict other parts of our beautiful provinces.

VAN DOORN.

Ghent, Sept. 28, 1830.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Sept. 28th, the accusations against M. de Peyronnet, and M. de Chantelauze, Ex-Ministers, one of which is *high treason*, were adopted by a large majority of votes. The Chamber then proceeded to the accusation of M. Capelle, and M. de Montbel, the other Ex-Ministers, all of whom have fled.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

FROM COLOMBIA.

By the way of Jamaica and Havana, papers from Carthagena to Sept. 8th, and from Bogota to August 28th, have been received in this city; and by the way of Halifax, the Jamaica Courant of 29th September has been received in Boston. The following interesting extract is from the Jamaica Courant of the 29th ultimo:

BOLIVAR RE-APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

By the Enterprise, we received Bogota papers to 7th inst., by which it appears, that General Bolivar has again been called upon to act as President of Colombia; a measure which we some time ago predicted, and which, we have no doubt, the General himself fully expected.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation, issued by the Liberator, on the 18th instant:—

Proclamation of Bolivar to his Countrymen.

The public calamities which have reduced Colombia to a state of anarchy, force me to quit the repose of retirement, to fulfil my duties as a Citizen and a Soldier. Many of you call me, that I may assist in freeing the Republic, from the alarming desolation which threatens it. Penetrated with the sincerest gratitude, I promise to fulfil, to the utmost of my abilities, the confidence with which you have honored me. I offer you all my zeal, to co-operate with you in the re-union of the family. Colombia, at present sunk in the horrors of civil war, it belongs to you to save her, and to re-unite yourselves to the Government, which our common danger has placed at your head. Forget, I entreat you, even your passions, for without this heroic sacrifice, Colombia will be no more! You will, otherwise, leave the inglorious reflection, that a people who did not respect themselves sacrificed their glory—their liberty—and their existence. But no! Colombians, you are obedient to the voice of your Religion, and your country! You respect the Magistrates and will obey the Laws; and by these means, you will save Colombia.

BOLIVAR.

Carthagena, Sept. 18, 1830.

Our Correspondent writes, that Deputies have arrived at Carthagena from Bogota, and Bolivar was to depart for Ocano in ten or twelve days, or about the 1st of October.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday morning contains several translations. It appears from them that the garrison in Carthagena, where Bolivar has been residing, made a declaration on the 2d of August, declaring him Generalissimo; in consequence, as was said, of a resolution taken by the Callao battalion. A meeting was held on the evening of the same day, at which Bolivar's Skeleton Generals attended; Carreno, Ucros, O'Leary, Luque and Blanco,—seven colonels, two captains of the Navy, ten first commandants, and various other subordinate officers. Resolutions were passed, for which we have no room to-day. They were to the effect, that the army was dissatisfied with the Ministry. On the next day a declaration was made by some of the citizens of Carthagena, entitled "Pronunciamento of the capital of Magdalena." It is signed by the Prefect of the Department, and numerous other citizens.

The following translations in the Journal, are from a Carthagena date of September 8th.

The Bogota mail of August 28th, has just arrived, and brings confirmation of the news which we have already presented to the public. The capitulation and bulletin which we subjoin, will acquaint our compatriots with the events which have occurred. * * * * Colombia has in truth arrived at an awful crisis. Its salvation depends upon the wisdom of the measures which may be adopted by the government. Oh that they may be such as honest men and veteran patriots can approve!

Bulletin of 28th of August.

[A general order is here given, relating to the disposition of troops.]

After the above order was issued, and the troops were posted in the places assigned them, the enemy presented himself to the number of 860 men on the Puente Grande, (Great Bridge) and moved towards the positions occupied by our divisions. The Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Florencio Jmenea, directed the 2d company of Callao to defend a small entrenchment which covered our principal left, and commanded a large extent of the Bridge. They resolved upon a decisive attack, in order to force us from the situation which we occupied, marching their whole force in a long and dense column through the pass of the Bridge, with two pieces of cannon. Our advanced line fired upon the enemy at pistol shot distance, and from that moment the battle was warmly contested on their part; the guerillas of our left, and the forces of the entrenchment, answered their discharges by a deadly fire; but as they still persisted in the attempt to drive us from our position, the Commander-in-Chief ordered the troops of the centre to charge with the bayonet, which was handsomely received and returned by them. Nothing daunted, our Commander directed a second charge, which resulted no better than the first. Irritated by the little success produced by both attacks, he then united the forces of the centre, and those of the entrenchment, which, supported by the squadrons Guias and Flanqueadores, charged a third time, and threw them into disorder. At the same time the 1st and 2d squadrons were directed to charge the right flank of the enemy, and from that moment their columns were routed.

The victory was complete and absolute, there remaining in our power 3 Colonels, 37 Chiefs and Officers, and 532 rank and file, besides 1 Colonel, 7 chiefs, 13 officers, and 218 rank and file, killed or wounded on the field of battle. Also, 30 drums, 2 cannon, 343 guns, 639 bayonets, 9000 cartridges, 30 bags of grape shot, and a great many other articles of war. * * Such has been the splendid, though mournful victory, which has cost us the brave Captain Tapis and 19 soldiers killed, with the gallant Captain Ayesetrian, Ensign Moreno, and 35 rank and file, wounded. Our force consisted of 280 Infantry, and 300 cavalry. With that number of men we have saved the glory of Colombia; we are placed in a condition to sustain the Constitution and the integrity of the nation, and the government is freed from its oppressors.

Col. V. G. PINCRES.

Bogota, 28th Aug. 1830.

We have only time to add, that articles of capitulation were agreed to on the day of battle (August 28th,) between the government and the victors, by virtue of which the latter entered the capital at 1 o'clock, P. M. The persons and property of the inhabitants were guarantied by the conquerors, except that three obnoxious individuals were required to depart for Carthagena within three days.

MECHANICS.

The condition of the English nation has been most favorable to modern mechanics. They had, fifty years ago, a great superiority over us in mechanical knowledge, and then and now have more capital and a greater number of people occupied with machinery, yet we believe we are little behind them in mechanical inventions, and that our improvements have been as ingenious as theirs.

The English are the inventors of the steam engine. The Americans first successfully applied it to propelling vessels.

The English invented the cotton spinning machinery the Americans that most important invention to the cotton growers and trade, the cotton gin, which has increased the quantity and reduced the price of cotton.

The carding machine is an English invention, but that interesting little machine which seems to rival and surpass intelligence in the making of cotton cards, is an American invention. This machine forms and cuts the tooth of the card, perforates the leather, and inserts the tooth, so as to complete, by its operations, the card in a manner superior for its accuracy and uniformity, to that performed by the human hand. It seems, in this instance, the hand of man can make a machine to supply the work of his fingers, and do that work with more accuracy and despatch than the fingers could do which made the machine. For the card machine, a patent was taken out some years since by Mr. Whittimor, as an inventor or improver. Machines, differing in principle and construction from that of Whittimor, and equally ingenious, if not superior, have been made by our ingenious and worthy townsman, Mr. Fales, who has in his factory here, several in operation, which manufacture the sheet card with a neatness and accuracy superior we believe to any thing yet produced.

The power loom, which is a valuable discovery to the manufacturer, was invented in 1827, by Mr. Savage of Boston.

The Americans have also produced the machine for baking nails at one operation, and the machine for splitting leather. These are all inventions of interest and importance to the arts. There is an American invention within the last few years, deserving of notice for its novelty, ingenuity and utility. It is the machine lately constructed by Mr. Blanchard, for fashioning irregular bodies of wood. It is capable of producing an exact *fac simile* of almost any figure of a small size. It is used by the United States factory, at Harper's Ferry, and believe at other places, to make gun stalks, which it does with wonderful facility and accuracy. It is also applied to make shoemaker's lasts, and may be applied to for many articles of wood in which number and similitude are desired.

The process of making paper in one continued secession of any length, and which may be applied to make paper of any thickness or quality, is a very interesting and important addition to the manufactures of our country. This paper machine was first extensively used by Messrs. Gilpin & Co. in Delaware. The apparatus and machine are on a principle and construction entirely new, and has been patented by the American inventor. To the successful use of straw as a material for making the coarse kinds of paper, the public is also indebted to American genius, being the discovery of Mr. Maw, of this state, who has also taken out a patent for it.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

and Ship Adventurer.—A wagon, by the above title drawn by six horses, arrived at this place on Sarday last, in eighteen days from Baltimore, with a freight of 8125 lbs. The loading was delivered in good order to Messrs. Forsyth & Dobbin. The "Adventurer" was built upon a new plan of running gears, invented at Baltimore; and is to form part of a transportation line, to be run from Baltimore to Wheeling in eight or ten days.—*Wheeling Courier.*

PITSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office. No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, 85 & upw.	3
Philelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Banf Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Eas	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germtown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Mommery county	par	Orange county	do
Westhester	do	Catskill	do
Farms' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrurgh	do	Geneva	do
Buckounty	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancer Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northpton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
Yorkank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chaersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greenurgh	50	Rochester	do
Browille	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettyrgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. 85 & up.	4½
Farm' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Potts Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	do
Mounleasant	½	Westminster	do
WestReserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lanca	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Mariet	½	Trenton Bank	do
Colum	½	New Brunswick	do
Canto	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmh. 85 & up.	3	Camden	do
B'k of benville,	unc.	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & Mk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at renceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk branches		Paterson bank	unc
$5 upwards,	5	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charles, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Deare.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commel Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. 85 & up.	1
Branch Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. Vilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmin & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massusetts.		Washington B'k West.	do
Boston 85 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfi	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcest	2	Burlington	3
Other Mach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. James Stuart, *Agent.*—This gentleman arrived at New York on the 30th ult. on board the *Silas Richards*, from Liverpool. We are informed that he may be expected in this city about the first of December.

Mechanics' Institute.—Mr. Thomas Maylin will deliver a lecture on the *General Properties of Matter*, in the room over Mr. Miltenberger's warehouse, at the corner of Front and and Market streets, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Pennsylvania Canal.—It gives us much pleasure to announce the entire reparation of the injury sustained at the Pine Creek Aqueduct, and the successful commencement of navigation on the whole line, from Pittsburgh and Allegheny-town to Blairsville.

There was a time when certain editors, who now rejoice at the success of this great experiment, chuckled mightily at every disappointment which occurred under the management of General Lacock. Our feelings in relation to this improvement undergo no change; we care not who has the credit of the management and superintendance; we will derive as much gratification from the complete success of the canal, as the warmest friends of the present Commissioners can do.

While we thus express our pleasure at the recommencement of the canal navigation, we must express our conviction that full justice has not been done to General Lacock for his services. We see it stated, in many papers, that the present Canal Commissioners have visited every part of the various canals in this state, and much credit is given them for this great effort. In our last paper, we copied an article from the "*American Sentinel*," containing a compliment to the Commissioners for so visiting the canal. The article contained some interesting information, and we would not reject it entirely, because we thought a particular part of it was more complimentary than was necessary. We do not refuse to the present Commissioners credit for their exertions, but think some credit is also due to their predecessors.

While General Lacock was a commissioner, he was not content with *visiting* the canal; he *lived* on the line, and for weeks and months never saw his family. He considered the construction of the canal as his business, and devoted himself to it assiduously. The present commissioners are applauded because they *visited the canal* once in a season; perhaps General Lacock deserves as much credit, as a public servant, for *not having visited his family* once in a season.

Our readers will find in our columns, to-day, much interesting foreign news. From our limited experience in conducting a newspaper, we are satisfied that the public look with much eagerness for this species of intelligence. In a paper published but twice a week, it would be impossible to give a satisfactory account of the popular movements in Europe, without devoting a great portion of our columns to those subjects. Fortunately for us caterers for the public taste, events of a domestic nature are not now either numerous or highly interesting. The sessions of our legislature and of Congress have not yet commenced, and we are thus, in some measure, compelled to look to foreign sources for materials for our paper.

In addition to the events detailed in other columns, we will briefly add that a serious disturbance occurred at Ostend, on the 26th September. The people there assembled to hoist the Brabant flag; the troops were called out to quell the tumult, but appeared more disposed to join the people, in consequence of which the officers were compelled to fly. On the 28th there was a general rising of the people, and the garrison of Ostend, to the number of 1500 or 2000 men, marched out and laid down their arms. At Ghent, also, popular commotions have taken place. At Berlin there was an assemblage of twenty thousand persons, who loudly demanded the constitution promised in 1814. The armed force were called out, and received orders to fire upon the crowd; the troops of the line refused; the Royal Guards however executed the order; sixty individuals were killed or wounded. The crowd dispersed, still calling for the constitution promised in 1814.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

In the Paris Times of the 27th September there is a paragraph respecting a rumored note to the French Government, by some of the Great Powers of Europe, which, if authentic, is of great interest. It is said that they have requested the concurrence of the French government to the garrisoning the fortresses of the Netherlands with Prussian troops. The reply is stated not to have transpired—but, if we are to believe our correspondent, who is so situated as to be acquainted with the general views of the French cabinet, the intervention of Foreign States in the affairs of the Netherlands will not be submitted to by the French Ministry, who are reported to have said, that their views of policy and correctness on this subject would not prevail against the national feeling, and that their own safety would be compromised by adopting the principle recommended to them by the Great Powers. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report, but in the present state of France it is but too probable.

Even in France affairs have not the most encouraging aspect: difficulties, it is asserted, have occurred among the ministers of Philip, but have been partially removed. The most dangerous question agitated was the prosecution of the Ex-Ministers Polignac, &c. It was thought to be impossible to save them.

For the Gazette.

"People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Old Adage.

A smatterer, under the authoritative signature of "Dufief," has made a critique, in the last Democrat, upon a mere typographical error in the translation of Chateaubriand's speech, which appeared in a late Gazette. Now, comparing the sentence from the original, as given by "Dufief," viz: "Quand je *remunerais* la *poussiè're de* trente *cinq* Capets, je *n'en* tirerais pas un argument qu'on *voulute* seulement *ecoutier*," with the same correctly rendered, viz: "Quand je remunerais la poussière des trente cinq Capets, je n'en tirerais pas un argument qu'on voulût seulement écouter," we may even charitably hope that "Dufief" will make "clean work," either in "*typical*" or orthographical "*French Reform*," before he again ventures upon an "*elegant improvement upon the original*," or to stir up the dust around the compositor. X.

Appointment by the President.—George W. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of Alexander Braekenridge.

COMMUNICATED.

At an Election held, pursuant to public notice, at the house of John Davis, (Innkeeper,) Diamond, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, for Officers of the Monongahela and Coal-Hill Turnpike Road Company, the following persons were elected:

President—John Finley, Esq.
Managers.—John M'Kee,
Wm. Graham, Jr.
Fred'k Bausman,
Noble Calhoun,
Joseph Curry,
James S. Craft.
Treasurer—Wm. Graham, Jr.
Secretary—John M'Kee.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Britannia, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 1st of October, and Liverpool of the 2d.

The Morning Chronicle of the 1st of October contains the following important paragraph:

The revolt is now general throughout the whole of Belgium. The troops of the King amounted only to 41,000 at the beginning, and of these the far greater part must be Belgians. But were the army thrice what it is, it is quite impossible for it to make head against a whole population in a state of revolt. According to the accounts from Rotterdam, received last night, the troops retiring from Brussels on Antwerp for reinforcements, had been fallen upon by people, who massacred the advanced guard. Antwerp is stated to have risen, and Ghent is probably by this time in the possession of the Belgian forces. The King can have nothing to oppose this torrent. If he succeeds in getting the Dutch portion of his troops safe back to Holland, he may esteem himself so far fortunate. As for the Belgians they will unquestionably, join the National Standard.

Toulon, Sept. 21.

Letters from Alexandria, in Piedmont, say that the greatest fermentation prevails in all Lombardy, and several little villages have given the signal of insurrection. This little rising, we are assured, was quelled on the arrival of some troops who were sent to the spot; but all this only preserves apparent tranquillity, and the slightest pretext will suffice to make such events more general. The new French Charter, which contains all possible elements of order and ability, will soon become the political compact of all the nations of Europe.

Advices from St. Petersburgh are to the 14th of September. There could have been no foundation whatever for the bloody rumor from thence brought by the Silas Richards.

The news from Antwerp and Amsterdam was to the 29th Sept. inclusive.

The rejoicings among the people were general, but, under the expectation that fresh reinforcements would be sent against Brussels, the most active preparations continued to be made by the inhabitants for a defence. If we are to credit the accounts from Antwerp, the King, who had been much indisposed, had refused three times te sign the order for the whole power of the artillery to be directed against Brussels, by which so many lives would be lost, and so much property destroyed; seeing however that such a measure was indispensable, it is said he had overcome his scruples, and that before the advices left Antwerp, the artillery, with a large body of troops, were leaving the place on their way to Brussels, to re-commence the attack. Another account from Antwerp, written in great haste, as the mail was about to be sent off, says, that the military there had refused to act against the Bruxellois. According to a Proclamation, issued by order of Prince Frederick, after the retreat, and dated from Head-quarters, the troops under his command and might have retained post session of Brussels from the moment they entered, if he had brought the whole power of the artillery against it.

There was a report in London on the evening of the 30th, that an armistice, to last for three days, had been agreed upon by the contending parties at Brussels. Although something of this sort is noticed in one or two of the private communications from Antwerp, had it been true, so important a fact must have transpired from a variety of other quarters, and we do not place any reliance on such rumors, only set afloat to answer certain purposes. We know, indeed, that the Bruxellois, now that matters have arrived at such a length, are determined to enter upon no negotiations which have not for their basis the total separation of Belgium from Holland.

ALGIERS.

The latest news from Algiers is contained in a letter dated "Bay of Algiers, September 5." We make the following extracts—not having room to copy the whole:

We have conformed here as in France to the new order of things. In the marine as well as in the several corps, there is a unanimity of sentiments, as there was before, with some rare exceptions—unanimity of national opinions. It has not been quite the same among the officers of the army. However, the arrival of General Clausel, now makes every body sing in the same key.

The Marshal (Bourmont) departed on the third, in the evening, on board a wretched mercantile brig, belonging to the Commissary General. He had applied to the Admiral for a man of war, who sent back for answer, that if it was to go to France, he was ready to place at his disposal any ship that might suit him: but that he did not think himself authorized to give him one, if it was his intention to go to a foreign country. Two hours after this answer, he embarked with only his two sons, one of whom was almost in a dying state, and sailed, it is said, for Mahon in the evening of the same day. At the moment of his departure, a violent storm hung over the city.

It was by the flashes of lightning that we saw the white sails of the brig which was conveying to a distance from us the new Marius. The most insensible hearts could not but be moved at so rapid a change in the fortune of him, who just before commanded an army of 30,000 men, and whose slightest desires were commands for the crowd of courtiers who are always to be met with in the camp, as well as in the court. In the day of his misfortune his sons were his sole attendants.

Sic transit gloria mundi!—To what vicissitudes of fortune has this gallant soldier been subjected. It is really painful to reflect upon the sad reverse which in a few short months has overwhelmed him. But a few weeks before, and he had conquered, by a most brilliant campaign, a kingdom, and taken a city which for hundreds of years had bid a proud defiance to christendom. Now he is turned away, and "none so poor as do him reverence!"—*N. Y. Spectator.*

We have received a variety of journals, of a late date, from London and Paris. The intelligence brought by the Britannia increases the interest of the crisis. If the Belgians have generally revolted from the government at the Hague, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the House of Orange, to reduce them to submission, without foreign aid; and that would certainly bring the French to their assistance. It is evident to us, from all that we have seen in the French and English papers, that the situation of the new French government had become more and more precarious. No real authority or coercive power remained in any branch of it. The National Guard was the only instrument of direct strength. Great and just alarm had been conceived by the ministry and the Chamber of Deputies, at the organization and proceedings of the Clubs in Paris. According to the London Morning Chronicle, of the 29th September, the French ministers would not long hold together.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MRS. FITZHERBERT.

This lady, who once exercised such an important influence on the fortunes of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was so deeply affected when informed of his late Majesty's death, that she has ever since been confined to her chamber, very seriously ill; and from her advanced age and consequent infirmities, her recovery is considered doubtful. Her maiden name was Smith; her father was a Roman Catholic gentleman, of an ancient and respectable family; and previously to her connexion with the Prince, she had been twice married—on the first occasion, when only fifteen years of age, to Mr. Weld, the proprietor of Lulworth castle, (the place assigned to the Ex-King Charles X. as a residence,) who was desirous of an heir to his extensive estates. In this, however, he was disappointed, for he died without issue in less than a year after marriage, and his estates passed to his brother Thomas, father of Dr. Weld, whom the Pope has lately invested with the dignity of Cardinal. The lady was again married before she completed her twentieth year, to Mr. Fitzherbert, but in little more than three years she was again a widow, and remained single until the period when the heir apparent to the crown saw and was fascinated by her charms, then ripened into maturity. Her virtue, however, was proof against the temptations of becoming the mere mistress of a Prince, and they were privately married, according to the forms both of the Protestant and Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Priest who married them, consulted his safety by quitting England immediately afterwards, and he was well provided for in another country. A separation, induced by prudential considerations, afterwards took place; but there seems, notwithstanding, to have been a strong mutual attachment; and after the Prince's unhappy marriage with, and separation from the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, the connexion was renewed. The lady has for many years lived in comparative retirement; she had an allowance of £6000 a year from the King, the continuance of which has been secured to her upon his Majesty's death. She has been on terms of intimacy with most of the other members of the Royal family, both male and female, and has received from them visits of condolence since the death of their Royal brother.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Talleyrand was born at Paris in 1754. His appointment as ambassador to England has occasioned a controversy in Paris, in which none of his sins have been overlooked. One of his severest enemies, however, remarks, that it should not be forgotten that he subscribed the report which so frankly stated to Louis XVIII. the deplorable situation of the kingdom in 1815, that he resigned the Post of Minister of Foreign Affairs rather than sign the dismemberment of Vienna: he guarded her interests with the greatest address, when she was vanquished. In noticing the general merits of the arch-politician, a few days ago, we proceeded upon the maxim—"Give the D——l his due," which deserves to heeded oftener than it is. Talleyrand has served his country better than his God, and may ultimately feel and exclaim like Cardinal Wolsey.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad.

According to our reporter, the speed of the car was, while he observed the time, at the rate of 18 and 19 miles an hour; but he was assured by Mr. Stephenson, that, when they were pushing on to Manchester after the interruption, the rate was 24 miles an hour, and at one time even 33!

This is unquestionably one of the greatest triumphs of Mechanical Science. It is the commencement of a new era in loco motion. We may expect the construction of railways on all the roads where a dense population would render the speculation profitable. Already the Shares of this Company are at a premium, which is the best proof of the general opinion of the success of the speculation.

Distant cities are now brought near to each other. The ranting call of the Poet to annihilate space and time, may almost be said to be realized. Before a citizen of London could proceed in one of those lumbering coaches which yet disgrace the streets of this metropolis, the strong hold of so many monopolies, to the west end of the town, a Liverpool merchant will have finished his journey to Manchester.

The power of man over the material world has been augmented within a few years in so extraordinary a manner, invention having succeeded rapidly to invention, that there has been generated a disposition to believe that the elements may be made available to man to a degree far beyond any thing of which we have experience. Had railroads along which carriages might proceed at the rate of 33 miles an hour been hinted at to Swift, he would certainly have deemed the speculation adapted for Leputa.

The Perkiomen Copper Mine.—About 100 years ago, a large tract of land, bordering on the Perkiomen creek, about 13 miles above this borough, was purchased by a company of foreigners, for the purpose of opening the bowels of the earth and obtaining the copper ore which it was supposed to contain. The company opened a tunnel or drift from the Perkiomen creek extending 660 feet to a shaft sunk 80 feet deep from the top of the hill, and it is said that they took out a large quantity of rich copper, but being unfortunate in the loss of one or two cargoes which they sent to England, they were obliged to abandon the mine, after several years' hard labor, and expending several thousand dollars. Previous however to leaving it, they filled up the shaft again and shut up the mine that the treasures of the earth might be hidden from the world. A few months ago, an enterprising citizen of this county, took a lease from the present owner of the property, for 21 years, on the copper mine, and immediately commenced opening the old shaft—it is now about 80 feet deep, and intersects the old tunnel, and in a few days more it is expected that all the veins of copper will be opened. A number of very rich specimens have been left at the Cabinet of Natural Science in this borough, and at this office, for examination, which were last week taken from the side and near the bottom of the shaft—they are said to contain about one half copper. The proprietor, we understand, intends, as soon as he gets the shaft and tunnel cleared out, and the mine open, to give a general invitation to all to call and see it—of which notice will be given hereafter.—*Norristown Herald.*

A new set of machinery for the manufacture of biscuits has been erected at Weevil-yard, Portsmouth. One set of biscuit-machines have been employed almost daily for this month past: the following is a brief description of their operations:—The first process is that of mixing the meal (5 cwt.) with a sufficient quantity of water, which is accomplished in two minutes; the second process is that of rolling the dough, which is placed on boards, to its proper thickness; and the third and last process is passing the dough, when rolled, under the stamping machines, which will stamp the extraordinary number of 360 per minute, or 21,600 per hour.—The whole of these operations are performed without the dough coming into contact with the hand or any other part of the body, and the machines perform their respective duties with admirable precision, expedition, and cleanliness, and have fully answered the most sanguine expectations, not only of their spirited inventor, T. J. Grant, Esq., Clerk of the Check, but of all who have seen them. We understand that many naval and military officers, before the machines were in operation, passed very doubtful opinions as to their future abilities. An inspection of the whole process has, however, dispelled their doubts, and they now freely acknowledge that the bread is by far the best they have ever seen, and that the invention is highly ingenious and useful.—*Plymouth Herald.*

From the Cherokee Phœnix, of Oct. 16.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his Proclamation, appointing the 18th day of this month for the meeting of the Legislature. The object which Governor Gilmer assigns, is the regulation of the gold mines—this may be the real motive—but we doubt it. During the session of Congress, when the Indian bill was under discussion, it was denied by those who advocated the policy of Georgia that *force* would in any way be employed either by the general or state Governments. To express an honest opinion that Georgia intended to drive the Cherokees off their lands, was considered a gross libel on the state, indignantly spurned as such by her champions. The public had a right to believe (although we did not) the declarations openly made on the floor of Congress. But how stands the case? It is said that the next legislature will survey the Cherokee territory and dispose of it to the people of Georgia by lottery.—This is the common talk we hear, and we have it partly confirmed by the editor of the Recorder in the above remarks. That coercive measures are intended to be employed some time or other, we believe is evident from the tenor of his language. We can tell those politicians who entertain so much *regard* for the Cherokees, and would fain drive them at the *point of the bayonet* in order to save them from *extinction*, that the *last extremity* will have to come! Take our word for it, that time will come. The Cherokees are not going to run away, either at the bidding of Georgia or General Jackson, or from the operation of the barbarous laws of the former, or by the insidious influence of the act of Congress. All these, the Recorder acknowledges, have already failed—that they would fail, we predicted a long time ago—and we say now, that open force alone can drive the Cherokees away, but we cannot say *to where*. If therefore the state of Georgia really intends to use force, she need not wait for the last extremity—let her go to work now—we can bear it as well now as at any other time. We are now well seasoned to her oppressions—we have freely drunk of her bitter cup.

In making these remarks, we do by no means hold in contempt the power of the state—she is powerful and we are weak. She can soon destroy us if she takes us in hand. We are bound, however, to tell the truth—our readers will not, therefore, consider us out of the way of propriety when we merely tell them that if *Georgia intends to use force, when peaceable means fail, she will have to do it.* We do not say what the Cherokees will do—they have borne a great deal, and they may bear a great deal more.

Expedition to Liberia.—We are happy to learn that the ship Carolinian, chartered by the Colonization Society, sailed last week from Norfolk, with the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, one or two Missionaries, and more than one hundred emigrants from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Many of these emigrants were slaves, manumitted for the special purpose of Colonization in Africa, and in one instance a most benevolent lady actually incurred a heavy debt in ransoming the husbands of two of her servants, that they might be permitted to accompany them. It will be gratifying to the friends of the Colonization Society to know that the number of colored persons which assembled at Norfolk for the purpose of embarking in the Carolinian, was considerably greater than the ship could accommodate, so that it will be necessary for the Managers to despatch another vessel with as little delay as possible. We understand that the disposition to seek for freedom and a home in Liberia, is rapidly increasing among the free people of color in North Carolina, and we observe, with pleasure, that the proprietors of slaves are becoming more inclined to regard this rising Colony as the future inheritance of those for whose destiny, and that of their descendants, Providence will doubtless hold them especially responsible. We rejoice to see public attention turned away from political trifles, to great questions of humanity and duty, with which the prosperity of our country and the hopes of the African race are closely united.—*American Spectator.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated 4 o'clock P. M. Monday:—"Our polls have closed for to-day, and the current is precisely like 1824. Granger and Stevens are far ahead. The working interest almost to a man support them."

We learn from the Alabama Journal, that the workmen employed to open a road agreeably to an act passed at the last Legislature, between Daniel Lewis', in Pike county, and the Catahoochie river, were met by about 400 Creek Indians, under arms, and notified that they were instructed by their chiefs to forbid the further opening of the road.—The workmen not being in a situation to contend against so formidable a force, returned to their homes. Information was immediately transmitted to the Governor, of these proceedings of the Indians, and thus the matter rests.

Don Juan Van Halen, Commander-in-Chief of the popular forces at Brussels, was an officer of distinction in the Constitutional war in Spain in 1823. Upon the suppression of the constitutional party by the French army, under the Duke of Angouleme, and the restoration of the ancient despotism, Colonel Van Halen, with many other officers, was driven into exile. He came to this country, and resided for a considerable time in this city, where we had the opportunity to become well acquainted with him. After his return to Europe, he lived for several years at Brussels, and then went to Paris. Since he left the United States, he has published a book, containing an account of his adventures, and particularly of his confinement in the Inquisition, the tortures inflicted upon him while in that horrible prison, and his almost miraculous escape from his dungeon, which has been translated and republished here. He is an officer of distinguished talents, has seen much service—having been for a considerable time in the Russian army, is heroically brave, and romantically devoted to the cause of freedom and constitutional liberty.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The late Wm. H. Fitzhugh, of Fairfield county, Va. has left a will prospectively emancipating all his slaves, (a very large number we believe,) and providing for their removal to whatever place of residence they may select. The following is an extract:

"After the year 1850, I leave my negroes unconditionally free, with the privilege of having the expenses of their removal to whatever places of residence they may select, defrayed. And as an encouragement to them to emigrate to the American Colony on the coast of Africa, where I believe their happiness will be more permanently secured, I desire not only that the expenses of their emigration be paid, but that the sum of fifty dollars shall be paid to each one so emigrating, on his or her arrival in Africa.

Wm. Brown, lately one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, ordained in his will that his slaves, 15 in number, should be set free. His directions have been complied with.

There is now a thorough navigation between Philadelphia and Northumberland, at the junction of the North and West Branches, and to Lewistown on the Juniata. Business on the Canal is very brisk. Our town experiences the advantage of this commerce to a very considerable extent.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

The address to the citizens of Boston, which was delivered on the 17th ult. by the distinguished President of Harvard University, Mr. Quincy, has been issued in a handsome pamphlet, and will be read with fond interest by every son of New England. The subjoined passage of the conclusion deserves to be recorded in every memory.

"The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of light on every page of our history—the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this: Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and the sanctions of the Christian religion."

The trial of Polignac and the other Ministers commenced before the Chamber of Peers in October.—*Le Voleur.*

Seal of the House of Representatives.—We have been favored with an impression, on paper, from the New Seal of the House of Representatives of the United States; and for chasteness of design and skill and taste in its execution, we have seen but few specimens of American art that can surpass it. The seal represents the Capitol as seen from the Northeast, presenting at once a view of the Eastern front of the building, and the noble facade towards the North. Underneath are inserted the words "House of Representatives of the U. States," and the medallion is surrounded by stars, corresponding in number to the States of the Union.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

In South Carolina, enough of anti-conventionists have been elected to the Legislature, to defeat the object of a Convention. So the Nullifiers are every way vanquished.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A convention of Teachers has assembled in Vermont, at Montpelier, from which it is believed great benefits may be anticipated.

ANOTHER WEEK.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the great satisfaction derived by those who have witnessed the exhibition of *Dunlap's Picture of* CALVARY, the subscriber has been induced to re-engage, at great expense, said picture, until Saturday the 13th inst. at which time the exhibition, in Pittsburgh, will positively close. J. R. LAMBDIN.

DUNLAP'S
SPLENDID PICTURE
OF
CALVARY,
OR,
The Moment before the Crucifixion,

Painted on upwards of 250 square feet of canvass, and containing more than 100 Figures, the size of life, will be exhibited until Saturday the 13th inst. at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, *and Gallery of Fine Arts*, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth Streets.

Open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 9, P. M. The whole Brilliantly Illuminated during the Evening. Admittance 25 cents. Nov. 9—2t.

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the *Union Canal Lottery*, Class No. 20, took place in Philadelphia on Saturday last, the 6th inst.

☞ *Tickets for sale this day only*—Drawing received to-morrow. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, Nov. 9, 1830.

Piano Forte Music.

HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of MUSIC for the Piano Forte. Teachers supplied upon the usual terms. Among other new and fashionable pieces are the following:—The Swiss Hunter's Welcome Home, Harriet the Match Girl, Go Forget Me, Love's Ritornella, I knew a Sicilian Maid, Farewell to my Harp, &c. &c. Nov. 9—4t.

50 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses.
40 " do. Sugar.
75 " Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel.
45 " good quality com. Whiskey.
15 " Rectified do.
28 " Old Peach Brandy.
150 " Dried Peaches.
50 " Superfine Flour.
1 " No. 2 Castor Oil.
10 hhds. Kentucky Leaf Tobacco.
40 boxes do. Manufactured do.
60 kegs do. do. do.
9 sacks Hops.
4000 lbs. Binder's Boards.
200 Reams Crown Straw Paper.
6 tons Pig Lead.

Also—A General Assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS,
Nov. 9, 1830.—3tw. No. 45 Market street.

MILLER'S LETTERS
ON
CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

HOGAN & Co. *Booksellers*, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "Letters concerning the Constitution and Order of the *Christian Ministry*, addressed to the members of the Presbyterian Churches in the city of New York. To which is prefixed a *Letter* on the present aspect and bearing of the Episcopal Controversy. By *Samuel Miller, D. D.*, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.—2nd edition." Nov. 9—4t.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county.
Vend. Exp. No. 168, August term, 1830.

Henry Baldwin and *W. W. Fetterman* vs. *Thomas Scott.*

And now, to wit, Nov. 6, 1830, on motion of Mr. Darragh, the Court appoint Mr. Bradford auditor, to appropriate moneys arising from the sale of Tho's Scott's property, according to priority of judgments.

A true extract from the record.
WM. M'CANDLESS,
Prothonotary.

ALL persons interested will take notice, that the Auditor appointed in the above case will hear all claims, on Saturday, the 4th of December, 1830, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at his office in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 9—3t

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830—2mo.

IMPORTANT.

Superior Fashionable Tailoring, for Journeymen's prices only.

N. B. STARR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, at No. 9 Fifth street, a few doors from Market, where he intends to do all manner of work in his line, at Journeymen's prices, for cash only. Having acquired a complete knowledge of the business, by working in most of the principal establishments to the east, and being with al a new beginner, he is determined to do nothing but the most superior work. Those who are in the habit of getting their clothing on credit, would do well to inquire if they are not charged a profit on their work, that is to cover the losses occasioned by those who defraud the tailor, and pay nothing.—The losses occasioned in this way sometimes amount to hundreds of dollars in the course of the year, and those who pay for their clothing, pay for those losses. N. B. S. hopes, by demanding cash of all, to remedy this evil. Nov. 9—1y.

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL.

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.
Sept. 14.—2mo.if.

A. H. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

SHOPKEEPERS in Allegheny county, exclusive of the city, who have been returned, and who have taken out their licenses, to wit:—

Samuel Walker,	Robert Louther,
Andrew Craighead,	James M'Donald,
Hugh Davis,	David Frew,
John M'Grew,	John Venemon,
William Blackstock,	Frederick Lorentz,
H. Fleming & Thompson,	A. F. Gore,
David Wilkins,	Allen Brown,
James Reed,	Henry Long,
James Jones,	William Johnston,
Samuel M'Crea,	Jacob Fronk,
John Stewart,	William M'Ilrevey,
Charles Carothers,	Robert Wallace,
Henry Chalfant,	Hugh Roland,
Benjamin Jackson,	John Mahood,
Peter Shouse,	John Miller,
David Sfields,	Andrew Soles,
James Harriot,	Benjamin Carpenter,
J. L. Steevans,	Samuel Irwin,
J. W. Thompson,	John Kearns,
William Elliott,	Charles Anderson,
Hanson S. Shadwick,	Jeremiah Frew,
John Oliver,	J. Y. C. Bell,
Alexander Hooper,	John Scott,
E. M'Kibbens,	Robert Glass,
William Davidson,	Alexander Stewart.

The following named Shopkeepers did not take out their Licenses.

Joseph Weeks,	John Andrews,
Robert Porter Smith,	William Gibson,
Neel & Metlin,	Robert M'Masters,
John Keen,	G. Porter,
John Brannen,	J. Blakely,
James M. Forster,	Joseph Bowman,
J. Caskey,	Lewis Braner.
John Whitehouse,	

WILLIAM WOODS,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
November 9, 1830.—3t

HATTER'S TIP PAPER—For sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. Nov. 9—4t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
8		1,000	8,000
6		500	3,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
20		150	3,000
40		100	4,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
18040	prizes, amounting to		$183,040

Tickets $5 00 Halves $2 50 Quarters $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
November 9, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
8		1,000	8,000
6		500	3,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
20		150	3,000
40		100	4,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
18040	prizes, amounting to		$183,040
27720	blanks.		

Whole Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $2 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Nov. 9, 1830.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally to the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

Terms of the Chronicle.—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars; for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for full use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or da mage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantages of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County "CABINETS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia City and Chester County, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society will be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those meritorious County Emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travelers and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe, in point of mineral wealth; but, strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures there are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time, the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favored than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad daylight*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion.—Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it, be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1830.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

SOUTHENNAN, a Novel, by John Galt, Esq. in 2 vols.

The Mussulman, by R. R. Madden, author of "Travels in Turkey," &c. &c.

The Youth's Keepsake, for 1831, embellished with numerous beautiful engravings.

Authorship, a Tale by a New Englander over sea.

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.

For sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
November 2—3t

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
October 12, 1830.—tf

A SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, who is competent to attend to any commercial business, wishes to obtain a situation, as a Clerk or Assistant, in a store or manufactory, or on board a steam boat, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. A line directed to J. A. A. through the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

30,000 DOLLARS.—50 OF 1,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,000	3,000
50		1,000	50,000
66		500	33,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
112		50	5,600
112		40	4,480
224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
15400		10	154,000
18040	prizes, amounting to		$366,080

Whole Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters $2 50 | Eighths $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 19, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
October 26, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION.—SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,000	3,000
50		1,000	50,000
66		500	33,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
112		50	5,600
112		40	4,480
224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
15400		10	154,000
18040	prizes, amounting to		$366,080

Whole Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters $2 50 | Eighths $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
October 26, 1830.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.
October 29.—1mo.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Striped Bindings.

The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *16th October*, 1830.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, agreeably to the Charter, on *Monday, the 15th November next*; to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Cashier.*
October 19—t15N.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of
DR. G. DAWSON.
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

STRAY COW.—Came to the house of the subscriber, in Ohio township, on or about the 15th September, 1830, a RED COW, with a crop off the left ear; three or four years old; gives milk.
MEAD OLIVER,
Near N. Way's tavern, Sewickly.
Oct. 29, 1830.—3t*

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—*A Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON.
Wood Street, Pittsburgh. March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to
C. DARRAGH,
October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

INFORMATION WANTED.—About the 20th of October, 1829, a young man, named JAMES COLTON, left Northampton, Massachusetts, to seek employment in some place at the south or west. A few days after he left Northampton, he was seen by an acquaintance in New York, when he expected to leave that city for Philadelphia the next day. Since that time his friends have received no information respecting him; and, as it was usual for him to write frequently when absent, they cannot but indulge the most fearful apprehensions respecting him. He was 21 years of age, light complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and was by trade a Gilder and Looking-Glass Maker. Should this meet the eye of any one possessed of any information respecting the said James Colton, it would confer a favor on his friends, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them, to communicate the same, immediately, by mail, to his brother, SAMUEL H. COLTON, Worcester, Massachusetts.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to
CHARLES PLUMB.
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor: Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.
October 8.—tf.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman with a family is desirous of obtaining a situation as Salesman in some Mercantile House. He has been employed in some of the most respectable houses in Baltimore. As employ is his object, to give his family support, a situation either of Salesman, Under Clerk, or Porter, would be acceptable. A line addressed to H. S. C. through this office, will be punctually attended to. October 15, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.—tf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.